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#### SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

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CHASE LORING.—A STORY OF THE REVOLU-

(CONCLUDED.)

Next morning, when Aunt Rhoda, first entered the sitting-room, she found Tudor Haviland just coming into the house.

Why, Tudor," said she, "you've been a-taking an early start. I never before knew you go out be-fore breakfast." "Aunt," replied Tudor, " to tell you a secret. I

think of writing some verses on the events of last-night, and I went to the wharf to see how things looked there, for there's nothing like taking our ideas from reality-drawing from nature, as the

"And a sorrowful sight it must have been," sighed Aunt Rhoda. "But did you see any signs or leavings of the poor tea?"
"Yes," replied Tudor, "there it was—the leaves

all opened out, and sticking in great bunches to the sides of the wharves, mixed with clusters of sea weed. I saw a chest that had not been well broken up, (certainly not one of Chase's doings;) it had floated into a little nook considerably above Griffin's wharf, and was safely lodged among the shells and sand. I do not believe the tea that remains in it is at all damaged, except, perhaps, a lit-tle on the top. Were I to tell Chase of it, he would go there on purpose to break it to atoms."

"Don't tell him-don't then, said Aunt Rhoda and she added sententiously, "Tea was wisely provided by natur for the drinking of us poor human creaturs-and how, then, do we know that this

awful work with it, is not a sin after all. "It cannot be a sin," replied Tudor; "let me

explain it to you.' interrupted Aunt Rhoda. "How of "No, no," interrupted Aunt Rhoda. "How of-ten must I tell you that it never does me the least good to have things explained to me? I always inderstand better when I find out myself, as is mostly the case with folks that are 'cute by natur. My dead husband never explained any thing to me But do you think that box of tea is much the

"I think it is not." replied Tudor.

'Is it laying where every body can see it?"

"No; it is in a very lonely place, near which there are no buildings and no inhabitants, and it is hidden by some low rocks that have not yet been disturbed to make a wharf. Probably no body has seen the chest but my self."

"Tudor Haviland," said Aunt Rhoda, "I have al-ways found you good and biddable, very different from Chase Loring, though I say it, that should not say it, as he is my own nephew, and you are of no a-kin to me. Chase, to be sure, is good enough, but far from biddable. How have you found me?"
"Very kind always, Aunt Rhoda," replied Tu-

"Ever since I have boarded in your house, you have treated me as your own son, and done many things for me that were 'not in the bond.'

"I do not know what bond you mean," said Aunt Rhoda, with some fierte. "When your father put you here, he thought he could trust me to do justice by you, without having writings drawed up.— However, that's neither here nor there. To be sure, I scorn to talk of such things, but many's the night I've set up here a-darning your stockings, and a-mending your ristbands, and a-covering your buttons, just as I do for Chase, only that he's rath-er harder upon his clothes. We should never brag of our good deeds, but you know I always pleat the ruffles of your Sunday shirts with my own hands. It's not my way to the started up, and the you know whenever you've a cold, there's no end to the yerb teas I make, and the quakers I stew for you out of the best West India molasses, and fresh butter, and good cider vinegar. Your very last cold was cured by one of my stewed quarter by last cold was cured by last c own hands. It's not my way to cast up favours,

acknowledge all your kindness, and shall be glad to one of her immense dark jean pockets. to avail myself of every opportunity of repaying "Tudor," said she, pressing his hand significant to avail myself of every opportunity of repaying

as much of it as I can. "That's very pretty spoke," said Aunt Rhoda.

"Well, then, you've now an opportunity. So saying she took a pillow-case out of the high bureau that stood under the large ovel white-framed looking glass, and coming up close to Tudor, she laid her hand on his shoulder, and said to him

"Tudor my good boy, I am but a poor widow a lone, forlorn woman, with a dead husband; and what odds will it make to any body if I should have just a pillow-case full of that nice tea, that will be washed away with the tide, and carried out to the wide sea, to be lossed altogether; for I'm sure there's nothing there that wants it; I don't

believe fish would take tea if it was given to them."
"I don't believe they would," said Tudor, smil "Now," continued Aunt Rhoda, "if you only knew how I've longed and longed for a little tea and how much good it would do me, and how i

would cheer me up in these awful times, if I could but get a single cup, just to try once more the tast But, Aunt," replied Tudor, " you know that we

whigs (and I am sure you are one of us) have mad abstinence from tea a test of patriotism; nav. all the grocers in town except William Jackson, have put their names to a paper in which they pledge themselves neither to buy nor sell it."

"More's the pitty," oberved Aunt Rhoda. "As I've said before, I don't see how the nation could be hurt, or liberty put down, by just one old wo man, more or less, taking a cup of tea when sh was all but pining away for it.

"Yet the example, Aunt—the example!"
"Example! who have I to set an exaple to Dear knows, you and Chase want no example as to whiggery. As for old black Marcy in the kitch-

en, nobody will ever ask whether she's whig or Oh! Chase," exclaimed Annis, "Cynthia is one "Tudor," said Aunt Rhoda, "I did not suppose entreated, and essayed their atmost to induce a re tory. And as to Annis Chadwick, there's no fear of the poetical names of the moon."

of her doing any thing that Tudor Haviland would "Now," said Chase, "I should just have said—

not like."
"Do you really think so, Aunt?" his eyes spark

"To be sure I do. It was but three weeks ago last Friday, that she asked me if I did not think Tudor Haviland the sensiblest young man that ever lived. Now she never says any thing about Chase, only that he has sparkling eyes, and rosy cheeks, and white teeth, and curly hair, and all such non-

"Does she say all that of him?" demanded Tu-

dor, in a tone of chagrin.
"Oh! yes," returned Aunt Rhoda, a little embarrassed; "but you know, handsome is that handsome does. She says you are a very handsome render-out. She has too much respect for you to talk about your looks. It's your sense and learning that she chiefly notices—all owing to the bring-ing up she has had from me. When she was only six years old, she asked me if she might go to col when she was hig enough, and seemed quite cast down when I told her that girls never went to college. Yes—though Chase is my own sister's son, and though, after all, he has no bad ways, yet I know he would not suit Annis half so well as a

bookish young man."
"I don't think he would suit her at all," said Tudor, turning away, and going to the window to

look out at nothing.
"Tudor—dear Tudor," pursued Aunt Rhoda, following him with the pillow-case.
"What is it you wish me to do?" said Tudor,

turning round quickly, and looking much annoyed. The day appeared to her a very long one; and "Tudor," said the old lady, patting his shoulder, at dinner Tudor almost feared that she would exthe short and the long of it is, that as Chase is will be excused by their masters if they are not at work as early as usual, could not you now, before being earnestly engaged in discussing with Tudor people are stirring much—could not you go to the the events of last night, and their probable conseplace where you saw that almost whole tea box, and fill me this bit of a pillow case?"

"With what?" said Tudor, perversely.

"Tea, my dear boy—tea," whispered Aunt

Rhoda, looking fearfully round.

Tudor, who was prepared for this request, promt-y declined it; but she persisted in her importunities, till, wearied out with them, and perhaps, attaching no great importance to the act, he finally consented by taking the pillow case, rolling it up,

and putting it into his pocket.
" That's a good Tudor," said Aunt Rhoda; " if
Annis was to hear of this, I know she would like you all the better."

"No, she would not," said Tudor, quickly; " she ought not to like me for it."

What, not for your kindness to her poor aunt

that has always been a mother to her?"

Finally Tudor departed—and though a very ood patriot, he thought it possible that a harmless old woman might be indulged with a little tea. and neither heaven nor earth grieve at the mer

When Chase came down, he inquired for Tudor; and Aunt Rhoda said, evasively, that he was out

wonder he did not waken me; I would have gone

"Well, you had better have your breakfast now," said Aunt Rhoda; and Annis coming down, they all placed themselves at table.

Just as they were finishing their repast, the old lady saw Tudor pass the window on his return.—
She started up, and ran to meet him in the little square passage that divided the street-door from "Now, children," said she, "see what I've been

And the old lady, looking somewhat disappointed at the smallness of the quantity, after she had pro"Oh! dear Aunt! where did this tea come took up the cup, and swallowed its contents."

ly, " contrive to come home earlier than usual this evening.

ook his seat at the breakfast table, while Chase stood before the looking-glass, fixing his collar, and humming a line or two of one of his Liberty songs, as he called them.

"Well, Tudor," said Chase, "who did you mee

in your morning walk !"
"I met at least half a dozen clergymen," replied Tudor, "one at a time, taking an early opportunity to visit the scene of action. There was Dr. Coop-" Ah !" sung Chase-

"In Brattle Street, vou'll often meet

"Well," said Aunt Rhoda, "it does seem strange that the ministers, good men as they are, should take sides in these unnatural times."

"Parson Hooper, as he thinks proper,

"Aunt Rhoda," observed Tudor, "a cause that is sanctioned by the approval of so many wise and nicus men cannot fail to prosper."

"By the bye, Tudor," said Chase, "are not you going to give us some verses on last night's affair saw you writing before you went to bed, late as

"I fear," replied Tudor, with a smile, "I shall never equal the very poplar poets whose elegant lyrics seem to have taken such a hold on your ancy. But come, you shall hear as much have composed on what you call the affair of last

"Now Cynthia's silver lamp serencly shone On the deep green of Neptune's liquid throne."

"I know old Neptune very well," interrupte Chase; "but who is Cynthia?

The moon was bright,

That would have been much shorter and easier."
"Pho!" ruplied Tudor—and he proceeded in the

"Yet sile nee slept not on Bostonia's tower's."
"Bostonia!" interrupted Chase; "it's a shame to disguise good names—but you'll never get on at this rate. Now, were I a poet, I would despatch

the business at once, by just saying—
"When the boys chopp'd away,

Soon the tea dropp'd away,
Then they all hopp'd away,
And nobody stopp'd the way."
And, "suiting the action to the word," he was out of the room in a moment.

During the day, Aunt Rhoda (who was afraid trust her treasure an instant out of her possession) frequently put her hand into her pocket to feel if the to a was still there. Whenever she hap-pened to be alone, she opened it to inhale its fragrance, and her opposite neighbors wondered why Rhoda Spraggins was seen so often with her head down in a pillar case. She was strongly tempted to make a little tea, and drink it before dinner, but (as she said afterwards) she could not find it in her heart to be so selfish as to take this long-desired beverage alone, and she dared not entrust any one else with the secret. Therefore she steadily adhered to her first intention of preparing some for herself and Tudor, when he came home towards evening-having heard it remarked that bookish people are generally fond of tea.

cite Chase's curiosity by her winks and smiles at over sleeping himself, and I suppose that all the boys that were busy at Griffin's wharf last night Annis regarded her with surprise. But Chase did not observe Aunt Rhoda's significant proceedings quences, and in talking of the quantity of wet ter that had been thrown up that morning by the tide; a ridge of it extending along the shore from Grif-fin's wharf almost to South Boston, and which he and his comrades had assisted in shovelling back again into the sea.

When diriner was over, and the young men had gone to their respective shops, Aunt Rhoda sat down to some wonderfully ingenious patch-work, which she had long been putting together at her leisure. But on this afternoon she made so many mistakes, (such as sewing to each other, side by side, two pieces of the same calico) that she thought it best to defer the arrangement of her star-work and block-work till her mind should be less pre-occupied. Having set away her basket of patches, she took her knitting, sent her black woman Marcy on a long errand, and told Annis she might sten in next door and visit her friend Edith Edes.

Having now the house to herself, Aunt Rhoda, who always kept a fire is her chamber, conveyed thither a kettle of water, and all the proper apparatus for making tea; first carefully closing the

calico curtains of her windows.

Evening came—the black woman had set the supper table down stairs as usual, and Annis, who "I dare say," remarked Chase, "that he has bad just returned from her visit, was reclining in the arm-chair, and meditating by the light of a wonder he did not waken me; I would have gone bright fire, when Tudor arrived. As soon as Aunt him and Annis up stairs. They went-and saw near the hearth a little table with a cloth thrown lightly over its contents. With much dramatic effect the old lady lifted the cloth, and exhibited her

rom?" exclaimed Annis, "if you were not my own aunt, I should fear that you were doing something and covering her eyes with her hands.

aunt, I should fear that you were doing something.

—I won't say bad—but something very un good."

"Mercy on me! What next:—ejaculated stands a little Rhoda.

There's no ungoodness at all in taking a little Rhoda.

Tudor having emptied the cup, set it down, and lookthat would else have floated off on the waves of the salt sea," said Aunt Rhoda, "There's Fear Fearing, that the neighbours say has had some way of getting tea all along-at least now and then. 1

suppose she buys it of Billy Jackson, the tory groseen her coming out of his store. They say she makes tea in the coffee pot, and sets about it any in her chair." hour in the day, just whenever she has a chance. Then she hides herself in the clothes-press, and drinks it standing, and sets her two little girls awatching, to give her notice when their father's a-coming. And if they watch well, she rewards

the tea, and take this cup. " No, I thank you, Aunt."

cup which had just been set before him. "Why Tudor!" exclaimed the old lady, "I know

out it for months.

Tudor, "I would not take a drop of that tea-that " ejaculated Aunt Rhoda.

"I am sorry to hear you say so," replied Tudor,

such stubbornness was in you. Come now only try one cup—you've no notion how nice it is—see

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1836.

Before his indignation could vent itself farther, the door was suddenly thrown open, and Chase Loring appeared at it. On coming home rather earlier than usual, and finding no one in the particular he had been tampering with the affections of Anna. Both intimations were felt to be unmerited, and therefore they were the more exasperation; he had inquired of Marsi where the relation that he had been tampering with the affections of Anna. our, he had inquired of Marcy where they all were "I don't know," said Marcy, "Old missus was up chamber when I came home, and she called master Tudor and Annis up to her, and they never come down again. I guess, may be, she's a-having fainty-fit, or something. Her voice didnt seen nateral. I've been afeard to go and ax."

Chase hastily ran up stairs, and uncereme ly throwing open the door, he saw the tea-table with all its appertanances, Aunt Rhoda holding a saucer to her lips, and Tudor and Annis sitting with each a cup before them.

"What is all this?" exclaimed Chase, "are you

actually drinking tea?" "Oh! Chase," cried Annis, "Why did not you knock at the door?"

Aunt Rhoda changed colour, and started so that she dropped her saucer—but trying to rally, she proceeded to remedy the disaster with affected

composure, and said with a forced smile,—
"There's no great harm done after all—so set down, Chase Loring, and take a friendly cup of tea

with us."
"I—I—" exclaimed Chase, springing up half way to the ceiling—"I drink tea!—Where dyou get it? Tell me where that tea came from?"
"I brought it to her," said Tudor, calmly.

"You—you," cried Chase, "do you say that yo gave her that tea?"

"I do say so," replied Tudor.

Chase stood for a moment motionless. Then going up to Tudor, he said in a voice half-choked from the effort to speak with something like com

Medford-all the way from Medford-who had somehow managed to carry a great deal of the tea home with him. But his townsmen found him out, and they made him come along with them to Squire Hancock, who has a supper party to-night. And Squire Hancock shamed him before all the gentlemen, and the tea that had been taken from him was burnt on the Common in front of the Squire's

house. This I have seen."
"Well," said Tudor, "and what is all this to

"Tudor," said Chase, trying to speak coolly just tell me why you kept back that tea, and why

"just tell me why you kept back that tea, and why you brought it home with you!"
"If you really suppose," replied Tudor, "that I secreted this tea, last night, for the purpose of bringing it home with me—if you, indeed, think so—you may think so still," and he walked about the

room in a fever of indignation.
"Oh, no—no," cried Aunt Rhoda, "it was all my fault—I teazed him—I coaxed him—it was the arm-chair, and meditating by the light of a bright fire, when Tudor arrived. As soon as Aunt Rhoda heard his voice, she came down and invited work to get him to do it—it was all me—nobody

"Tudor," resumed Chase, "you have not been drinking it—say this instant that you have drank none of it?"

"Chase Loring," answered Tador, turning sud-denly upon him, "I neither like your tone nor your manner. By what right do you question me. If I chose to bring home tea, or even to drink it, am I not at liberty to do so without accounting to you

"Tudor," said Chase, "you will not dare to drink that cup of tea."

Tudor " cried Annis—turning very pale any assumacy over him. boys are!"

"Oh! boys-boys!" cried Annis, "don't look s Both Ruth Ruggless and Faith Foolidge have

> But the remonstrance was unheeded. "By what right," repeated Tudor, "does Chas

Loring presume to question Tudor Haviland!" "Presume!" reiterated Chase; "I understand you now. Because your master is a bookseller them by pouring more water on the grounds, and and mine a carpenter, you pretend to look down mem by pouring more water on the grounds, and giving them the leavings."

"More shame for her," said Annis.

"Now Annis, that's ugly in you to talk so," said Annis a favour, and you check my talk, and you have a favour, and you check my talk, and you have a favour, and you check my talk, and you have a favour, and you check my talk, and you have a favour, and you check my talk, and you have a favour, and you check my talk, and you have a favour and you have

"Oh! Chase—Chase!" exclaimed Annis, going between them, "do not say such bad things to Tu dor. Do not talk so much worse than you think. "Not take it, Annis:

"No indeed Aunt—I cannot bring myself even that you not told me that you thought you had improved by living with Tudor? Come now, be friends with him—for poor aunt's sake—for my

"Yes, for your sake," said Tudor, bitterlyyou used to like tea—and now you have been without it for months."

"Had I been without it for years," exclaimed win you for himself? I know he has."

"It is false !" cried Chase, " No one shall ever tea of all others."

say, man or boy, that I cheated him out of his sweetheart. I scorn to do such a thing—only say

that again—"
Nothing but the habitual respect which is felt you certainly understood that I brought the tea by American men for the presence of women, could for your gratification, not for my own,—and you now have prevented the young adver-arises from promay be assured that nothing, whatever, shall induce me to partake of it."

ceeding to extremities on the spot. Aunt Rhode and Annis interposed with vehemence, and cried and Annis interposed with vehemence, and cried,

conciliation. But it was all in vain. Each imatry on cap—you've no notion how fine it s—see thow dark it pours out, and how fine it smells—the other had gone too far to retreat, and that how dark it pours out, and how fine it smells—the other had gone too far to retreat, and that he other had gone too far to retreat, and that he other had gone too far to retreat, and that he other had gone too far to retreat, and that he other had gone too far to retreat, and that he other had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he other had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he work in the other had gone too far to retreat, and that he work in the other had gone too far to retreat, and that he work in the other had gone too far to retreat, and that he work in the other had gone too far to retreat, and that he work in the other had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to retreat, and that he had gone too far to be forgiven. Bother had gone to deal that he had gone too far to be forgiven. Bother had gone to satisfact that

men.
"Tudor," said Chase, after a pause, "we have gone too far to be friends again. If we cannot live together as we have formerly done, it is

"With all my heart," replied Tudor, " if it is your wish that we should separate, it cannot, for a moment, be mine that we should not."

"To-night, then," said Chase, "I quit this house Your staying here will be of more advantage to the women than mine can—and it is better for me to leave my aunt, than for you to leave your

Sweatheart."

Aunt Rhoda and Annis now burst into tears Aunt Rhoda and Annis now burst into tears—
The old lady seized the hand of Chase, while Annis took that of Tudor, and both attempted to unite those ha ds in returning friendship. But in vain the young men struggled to free themselves from the grasp of the women, and both indignantly turned away from each other.

"I will go at once," said Chase, "this very moment." And hastily embracing his old aunt, he bade her farewell in a hurried voice. He then took the hand of Annis, and was drawing her towards

the hand of Annis, and was drawing her towards him, but dropped it on recollecting himself, and said, "No—Annis—no. Even at parting I will not kiss you. He shall not say I did." He then ran rapidly down stairs, and out of the house; and

Tudor paced the room in silence.

"On!" the bad tea—the wicked tea!" cried Aunt Rhoda, "I wish I had never seen it, nor

"Oh! Aunt Rhoda," sobbed Annis, "I am now quite sure that getting that tea was a sin—and you see what it has brought upon us."

"It shall never bring us into any more trouble," said Aunt Rhoda, and taking the pillow case from her pocket, she shook the remaining tea into the

"That's right, Aunt," exclaimed Annis, " It does me good to hear it cracking, and see it burn-

ing."
"I can never forgive Chase," said Tudor, "for having, in daring me to do so, caused me to dis-grace myself by drinking a cup of that tea. All the rest I might pardon; but that I cannot, while

"Oh!" cried Annis, "Larger could understand why boys think they must always do whatever

they are dared."
"Well," said Aunt Rhodd, "this has been an unlucky day for us all—and I take shame to my-self for having been the chief cause of it. I ought to have had more sense-I am sure I thought I had. What's done can't be undone, as my dead husband used to say. But I doubt if ever we see

Tudor passed the back of his hand over his eyes, threw himself into a chair, and covered his face; and then started up and left the room.

"Go down stairs, Annis," said Aunt Rhoda, "I suppose Marcy has got supper ready in the keeping-room—go down, and I'll come presently—but I guess nobody wants much, and we'll have no Chase now to liven us up at meals. is quite spiled, and the sooner we go to our sorrowful beds the better. Go down, Annis child—I guess may be you'll find Tudor there—I'll come as soon as I've cleared away these things; I can hardly bear the sight of them—dear me! how we shall miss Chase! But he said right. Though "Dare " exclaimed Tudor, and in an instant he he is my own sister's son, it's better he should go than Tudor. But I'm very sure Tudor never meant any assumacy over him. Dear me! how affrontive

Annis departed, pale and dispirited—and Aunt Rhoda proceeded with a heavy heart to wash the tea things, indignantly emptying the tea pot into

Early next morning a boy came for Chase's effects, and brought the following note:

DEAR AUNT RHODA: I am sorry to leave you-but it must be so. I have spent a great many happy days in your house; and you have been very kind to me. I have taken a room with the widow Checkerel, my master's ister, in Essex street. I staid there last night .-Cromwell and Bradshaw board with her. t won't do for me to live with gentlemen booksellers. I wish you well-and Annis too-even if it

does give offence. Your loving nephew.
CHASE LORING.

Tudor Haviland was much hurt—and he offered to go away himself that Aunt Rhoda might send for Chase to come back again. But we must confess that his offer was not very earnestly urged, as fess that his offer was not very carnestly urged, as the idea of giving up the daily society of Annis was too painful to him. Also, he had still a lurking fear of the superior personal attractions of Chase Loring.

When Chase's father came next to town, Aunt Rhoda candidly explained to him all that had passed. His son refused to tell him any particulars

concerning the cause of his removal to the widow Checkerel's but he obtained a promise from the good old man, that he would continue to send Aunt Rhoda the usual supply of presents from his farm, that, as Chase said, "she may lose nothing by my leaving her. The elder Loring, finding that his son was comfortably and respectably situated in his new abode, concluded it best that he should remain there, saying, "The truth is, sister Rhoda, I have always found that the best way of mainging Chase was to let him take his course."

had they analyzed their own hearts they would have found that, after the first ebullition, no serious animosity existed between them, and that false pride own hearts they would

was the only feeling that kept them apart.

Now that he had no fear of finding a rival in Chase, Tudor Haviland soon came to an explicit understanding with Annis, and it was settled that

Mr. Knox had expired, and when he should be auto to go into business for himself.

More than two years rolled rapidly away. The term of Chase's apprenticeship had elapsed, and after a visit of a week to his native place, he had daken a shop in Charlestown, and set up, on his own account, as a carpenter. Being an excellent workman, of cheerful disposition, and popular manners, he was soon a favorite with his customers, and much liked throughout the village. Tudor's term was also out, but owing to the confusion of the times, his father was as yet unable or unwilling to times, his father was as yet unable or unwilling to the confusion of the times, his father was as yet unable or unwilling to the confusion of the times, his father was as yet unable or unwilling to the confusion of the day of Bunker Hill, Chase Loring gave himself up entirely to the cause of his country, and till he about the village.

litical horizon of America were now fast approach-ing the zenith, and already were heard the coming thunders of that tremendous storm

"Which ancient systems into ruin hurl'd, And shook the basis of the Atlantic world

The Rubicon was crossed. Blood had already sowed at Lexington and at Concord, and the hardy champions of their country's rights had proceeded to the defence of Bunker Hill certainly "with hearts resolved," and with hands as well prepared

circumstances would allow.
On the night before that singular battle, whose ensequences converted defeat into triumph, and into ruin,—when the Americans, lighted the stars, were silently and secrectly engaged in throwing up their entrenchments, Chase Loring (whom it is unnecessary to say was there) heard the clear and distinct voice of Mr. Knox, remarking to some one who was digging near him,
"Well done, Tudor, I am glad to see that on
this occasion you can use the spade as readily as

we might enjoy the surprise of the British at see-ing how we have fortified our hill."

do I," replied Mr. Knox, "I know that we shall be true to ourselves, and to each other. All that we have to apprehend in the event of to-morrow, is the possible failure of our aumunition, should the contest be a long one."

"I confess," replied Tudor, "that my own supply of ball is rather less than I could wish."

Chase Loring paused a moment in his work. His pockets were filled with bullets, cast by himself at his shop fire in the secrecy of midnight. He took out a handful, and passing cautiously behind him, he slipped them into one of the pockets of Tudor.

With the first beams of morning the British repared for the attack, amazed and incensed as prepared for the attack, amazed and inceresed as they were when the light of day revealed to them the radoubt erected in the darkness of a single night by their cool and indefatigable opponents. Covered by the fire from their ships that were anchored in Charles River, the British regulars crossed rapidly in their boats (he narrow water that divided them from the hill where their antagents. were expecting them. While the soldiers of England were marching proudly to the battle-ground,

- " in bright array,

With glittering arms, and banners gay,
And plumes that on the breezes play,
And music sounding martially,"
their onset was steadfastly awaited by a band of
citizens and husbandmen in their ordinary attire, with no music to exhibitate them, and no standards around which to rally. Many of these hardy yeo-

around which to rally. Many of these hardy yeomen had no other weapons than the fowling pieces with which they had sought game on the hills, the axes that they had used in cutting their fire wood, and the spades which they continued to extend the mound they had thrown up during the night.

They had no leaders with aristocratic names, no scions of hereditary nobility. But they had the brave and honest Futnam, the sagacious and intrepid Prescott, and the enthusiastic Warren. And they had ministers of the gospel, who came fearlessly to the field of the expected flight, to offer on that spot their prayers to Omnipotence in behalf of the defenders of their country's rights, the asserters of her claim to freedom.

The battle raged—every inch of ground was

every inch of ground was The battle ragedall left it an early hour, was enveloped in flames, occassioned, it is said, by a fire-ball from the enemy indling one of the roofs.

e Loring, your shop is burning," exclaimed his old maste

or were now more than ever those of a

clothes. on after, naw a British fusileer in the very act of taking aim at Tudor. Chase instantly rushed forward, and with his own muchet bent up that of the soldier, whom the next instant he lev-

elled with the ground.

"Chase you have saved my life," said Tudor.

"Chase you have saved my life," said Tudor.

"I would have done the same for any other
American," replied Chase, walking away with apareast carelegeness, but endeavoring to conceal the

withstanding disparity of force, the Ameri-fended their hill with the most obstinate in-ty. The enemy fell in heaps hefore them, I if not been for the entire failure of their likes nites. story must have declared in favour norices in the art of war. Even by comfolled to give way, they turn-gain upon their assailants, striking

to remain longer was now unavailing. Accident had placed Chase Loring and Tudor Haviland opposite each other, as they both gazed, with deep regret, on the last mortal struggles of the dying hero. He ceased to breathe. The young men locked up. Their eyes met, suffused in tears. locked up. Their eyes met, suffused in tears.— They joined their hands across the body of the fall en patriot, while the last bullets of the enemy were whistling round their heads. "Chase Loring," said Tudor, "this is no time to

set him up; and therefore, at the earnest desire of the day of Bunker Hill, Chase Loring gave himself Mr. Knox, he agreed to remain in his store a year longer, in the capacity of clerk.

The clouds which had so long lowered in the possible to turn his attention to any other object. He entered the service as a volunteer, and his haring the zenith, and already were heard the coming thunders of that tremendous storm warded with the command of a company. Tudor having secured Annis Chadwick by marrying her followed the example of Mr. Knox, and applied for a commission in the continental army, in which he soon saw the patriotic and accomplished bookseller of Cornhill elevated to the rank of major general.

Chase Loring and Tudor Haviland sometimos lost sight of each other during the long and widespread contest; but their friendship was never again interrupted. When the war was over and they could calmiy sit down with their compatriots to "enjoy the peace their valour won," each resumed his former occupation. With the new impulse that was give to the whole people they both prospered, even beyond their expectations..... But Chase, who now commenced business in the city, made came the tenant, and afterwards the purchaser of a handsome house, in the centre of a fine block built and owned by his friend Loring, who had long since married a very pretty and intelligent girl

standing) felt very happy when the time arrived in which tea might be drank without scruple, and which tea might be drank without scruple, and during the remainder of her life she partook of it with much pleasure on alternate Sunday evenings, at the respective houses of her two boys, as she al-ways continued to call them.

### POLITICAL.

#### From the Raleigh Star. THE ELECTIONS.

We again advert to this subject, important fro ts own intrinsic merits, and from the bearing which it is to have on the Presidential election. There is no time to lose. The election throughout the State will take place in less than a month, and whatever is done must be done speedily. We again urge the importance of contesting every inch of ground, of bringing out candidates in every county ground, of bringing out candidates in every county where there is a hope of success. Nothing is ev-er gained, in a political contest, by timid and weak er ganed, in a political contest, by timid and weak counsels. Men struggling in the cause of the Constitution—in the cause of popular rights—against caucus dictation, should never despond, much less despair. In a good cause, hardly any thing is impossible, where men exert themselves, and lay the facts and information before the people. Our prospects never have been as bright to overthrow Van Russian and radeon the State from the imbedia Burenism and redeem the State from the imbecile and corrupt party, which has had the ascendency. Van Buren and his satellites must be made to stand on their own merits. They cannot much longer ride Gen. Jackson, whom they first vilified an

abused, and now fawn upon servile and disgusting manner.

The independent people of this State never will tolerate or adopt the Albany system, by which, tolerate or adopt the management of a fee learning is through caucuses and the management of a few lea-ders, every officer is appointed, every measure is controled, if it is unveiled to them in all its naked controled, if it is unveiled to them in all its naked iniquity and galling despotism. They never will agree to proscribe and treat as aliens a large portion of their fellow citizens—almost a majority—for no want of attachment and devotion to republican principles and institutions, but merely on account of a difference of opinion as to men.

ments of earth were stormed, the Americans made another breastwork by tearing up the fences, piling published last week, shows us how active are to be the rails on each other, and filling the interstices with grass, the field having been newly mown.—

The village of Charlestows, whose inhabitants had sest misrepresentations. Every humbug which it is marked to the court of the country will be flooded by the grossital last week. sest misrepresentations. Every humbug which it is supposed can have any influence will be resorted to. Votes will be boldly claimed, and the most codfident assertions resorted to, to carry into the Van Buren ranks the timid and the wavering .-Forewarned, let us be forearmed. Let the com "No matter," replied Chase, "I have no time to think about trifles now," and having a musket, the proceeded to load and fire as before. Often in the battle he passed Tudor Haviland, whose gallant bearing excited Chase's admiration. Once when a shot from Tudor's musket had brought down a British grenadier, Chase raised his hand to clap his old companion on the shoulder, but he recollected himself and desisted—for Tudor's dress and demanor were now more than ever those of a free institutions, their snotless murity and integrity. believe so important to the preservation of our free institutions, their spotless purity and integrity free institutions, their sporiess purity and integrity as statesmen and as men, will contrast most favorably with the latitudinarian principles, with the antisouthern doctrines and votes of the caucus candidates, and their double faced, time-serving politics. White and Tyler not only agree with us in integret. principle—they are identified with us in interest.
They will oppose an insurmountable barrier to the mad schemes of the incendiary abolitionists.— There is no fear their views on that absorbing, all important question will be modified or changed to suit any views of expediency. We can have no confidence, at least no well grounded confidence, that a politician so time-serving, selfish and ready to bend to circumstances as Van Beren's whole life has shown him to be, will sacrifice himself or his political prospects to protect the South. He has always sacrified every man and party with which he has been connected, where his interest

Aunt Rhoda went sometimes to an impact, and the second interdicted all mention of the other's name. Both were determined not to be the first in proposing a reconciliation, or allowing their friends to do so for them, and therefore no such proposal was made. Still, like birmelf was a such proposal was made. Still, like birmelf was a such proposal was made. ly to the flesh pots of Egypt. Once let the people sanction the principle of the Baltimore Convention and the free choice of a President is gone. The mercenaries who swarm in every country, the me who wish to live on the people, will dispose of that high and exalted office to the most venal and corright and exatted once to the most venat and cor-rupt intriguers. Let us therefore exert ourselves to resist the establishment of this dangerous prece-dent, and rebuke those who have had the boldness to attempt this high-handed usurpation of popular rights. Let the people take the management of their affairs in their own hands and alone in the rights. Let the pectheir affairs in their their affairs in their own hands, and place in the presidential chair a firm, houest, practical states presidential chair a nrm, nonest, practical stateman, who will reform abuses, retgrench expenditures and administer the Government, not for the benifit of pulace slaves, electioneering advanturers, and fawning sycophants, but for the good-of the people and the whole people.

The advocates of the little magician will doubt-

less strive to stitch him on to the skirts of the Presi They will talk a great deal about our ven erable President. They should be thriven from their ground; one which is false in itself, inasmuch as General Jackson is not a candidate, and his term of service will expire in March : and discreditable to an individual who is a candidate for the Presi dency, since it argues that even his purtisans ar onscious of his utter want of claim or qualification for the station to which he aspires. Bring then to Van Buren and his principles and his qualifica-tions, and they are struck dumb—they are rendered powerless. The utter destitution of those bold nd manly qualities which are found in the Presi racter, will make the people despise the political Grimalkin, "purring over petty schemes and mousing over sinister designs," in: apable of one lofty or generous action, and relying upon his cunning and his dexterity political huckstering and nanœuvring for success

From the Raleigh Star.

THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

The friends of Indge White should not neglec the election of Governor. The spoils party armaking desperate efforts, by the most shameles misrepresentations, to operate against Gen. Dud-ey. They know that that election will be regard ed as decisive of the vote of the State on the Pre rom Charlestown.

Aunt Rhoda, (whose triangular habitation is still of Van's defeat, should exert themselves, to make the people acquainted with the claims of the Re people's candidate, and to refute the calumnies, with which the State will be literally inundated by the spoils party. What pretensions Gov. Spaight can have to the first α agistracy of a great State, at an important crisis, save his being an unrelenting, bitter partisan; what evidence he has given of superior and splendid abilities, or sound practical sense, as a statesman, no man can tell. Of the devotion which his friends claim that he entertains for republican principles, his vote for Mr. Crawford against the declared will of his constituents, furnishes the best commentary. His or expect him to promote the interest of North Caro lina, when his party goes against them. His effort to break down and destroy the Supreme Court, and substitute the old conference system, is anothe evidence of his incapacity. His depriving the people, for a large portion of one of the most important sessions of Congress, by refusing to issue a writ of election, of their representation, is anothe proof of his disregard of popular rights, and of hi entation, is another

evotion to party. He must indeed be a "born democrat;" for h does not seem in practice to pay any very great respect to republican principles or popular rights. Give us a plain practical republican, such as ley, in preference to any such "born democrats. His excellency, too seems, so much puffed up by his dignity and official importance, that he cannot go among the people, to let them know his opinions. When Gen. Dudley, some time since, addressed his ellow-citizens, as has been the good old republican node in North Carolina, the nerves of some of the astidious Regency, prints were horribly shocked It was terribly undignified. Undignified, indeed! for a candidate for the highest office to acquaint the people with his political principles. We like no such exhibitions of dignity. No man is too dignified to mingle with the independent freemen of the country, to hear their sentiments, and freely to acquaint them with his. Because a man aspired to a high office, or fills it, he is not too good to as Because a man aspires sociate with the people; and when he becomes so much inflated with the pride of office as to feel himright "democrat," but he has no claim whatever to the title of a plain, old fashioned republican.

From the Boston Atlas. PRESIDENT JACKSON CONDEMNED BY PENNSYLVANIA!

We desire to call especial attention to the rese utions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, touch ing the recent course of the Executive. We ven tured a prediction the other day, that the admin stration of President Jackson would soon be odi ous in the eyes of the People. These resolutions are a sign of the fulfilment of this prophecy. It will be remembered that Pennsylvania was the first State which gave General Jackson any decided Presidential candidacy. It was his nination by Pennsylvania which drove Mr. Calhoun from the field, and gave the General a deciled advantage over all his competitors. The same

advantage is now possessed by General Harrison. In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the day pre vious to its adjournment, Mr. PENEOSE called his resolution in regard to the Surplus Revenue. He was followed by Mr. Burden, who adverted in severe language to the letter of Mr. Van Buren to his friends in Ohio, endeavering to excite their ani-mosity towards the people of Pennsylvania, and to induce a legislation on the subject of the Bank,

encroach upon, overawe, interfere with, or control the States in the exercise of their reserved rights, or to extend the power of the federal government beyond the limits expressly prescribed by the con-stitution of the United States, is an usurpation and which he has been conjected, where his interest in the art of war. Even which he first process of the art of war. Even which he first process of the process of the United States, is an usurpation and an infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his ast moments and the United States, is an usurpation and an infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his terms of their muskets, and available, and available promoted, where any large process of the United States, is an usurpation and an infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his last moments and infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his last moments and infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his last moments and infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his last moments are infraction of the United States, is an usurpation and an infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his last moments are infraction of the United States, is an usurpation and an infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his last moments are infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his last moments are infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his last moments are infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his last moments are infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his last moments are infraction of those principles which constitute these facts have alone kept Mr. Gouverneur in his last moments are infraction of the possession of those principles which constitute the consti

Agreded to-Ayes 29, Noes 1.

That this general assembly views with profour the General Government, and to wield those which are confered, to obtain an influence over the States, to interfere with the domestic policy of the State Governments, to overawe and control them in the free exercise of their reserved rights, and so to consolidate the States by degrees into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into AN ABSOLUTE, OR AT BEST A MIXED MONARCHY.

Agreed to-Ayes 20, Noes 12. That this general assambly consider the project ntely made in the Congress of the United State to to the chief command of the army, and Mr. Somerinvest the surplus revenue of the nation in stocks issued by the States, as a measure fraught with langer, calculated to give the federal government a power, which, if wielded by corrupt hands, would be inimical to the liberties of the country in an eminent degree and under all circumstances in-jurious. It would foster and encourage a system of gambling and speculation in stocks, giving to the agents of the government the opportunity of employng the public money to promote private interests o reward corrupt favorites, and acquire an inter est among the community, leading to servile de votion to those clothed with the power of the gen

Agreed to-Ayes 20, Noes 12.

If to this is added an increase of the standing army or navy, beyond the necessities of the country; and if we further have enormous expenditure of the public treasure in the construction of fortifications necessary in a country where the govern ment must keep the people in subjection, but her only to be tolerated at points essential to defence from foreign foes, and if in this course of policy worms of officers, civil and military, are require who can inculcate political tenets, tending to con solidation and monarchy, both by indulgencies and severities, and can act as spies over the free exercise of human rights; if all these measures are at

Agreed to unanimously.

Copies of these resolutions, with others equally decided in their tenor, were ordered to be trans mitted by the Governor to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress. This of was carried by 20 Aves to 11 Noes. On the final passage of the resolutions the vote stood 18 to 11. The same resolutions were passed in the House the triumphant vote of FIFTY-SIX to FLEVEN.

Who will deny that the people of this country are beginning to feel sensibly that they been DICEIVED, DELUDED, DEFRAUDED, that they are beginning to understand the Government of President Jackson and its dangerous tendencies.— The same feeling cannot but become general.— No one can coolly compare the promises of General Jackson the candidate, with the practices of General Jackson the President, and not be disgusted with the mean hypocrisy and the base fal of which he has been guilty before the People.

From the Richmond Whig.

"Bought up. sir! Bought up!"-So said Mr. Randolph of Mr. Crawford's friends, and so with nuch greater reason may the friends of State Rights xclaim in reference to the universal disposition to look to the Federal Government for office and disinction. The multifarious offices, the lucrative salaries, the high sounding titles in the patronage of the Federal Government, or rather the Executive Chief, makes him a king in effect, and the ambitious and the avaricious his docile subjects.

The Federal Government has bought up, and its accumulating patronage will enable it yet purchase up, the best talents of all the States.-Look at its more recent demonstrations.

A correspondence has been published in the New ork papers, between Samuel L. Gouverneur Esq., the superseded Postmaster of the city of New York, and the Clerks in his office, from which we

ought in the first instance for the place, I have had a crowd of ladies who were politely fice, to appease the hungry expectants of a share.

"For the deep interest you express for my family

and myself, accept our united acknowledgments. Fear not, gentlemen, for us: with the smiles of ried and impassioned oratory, was loudly and ve-Providence, which we shall invoke, and my own hemently cheered and applauded. exertions, we will take care of ourselves. ever evere at the moment, the unexpected stroke draws the resources on which they have taught us the whole host of dependents on the precarious

smiles of Executive favor. "Offering to every friend, whether among you or elsewhere, my most grateful recollectionsthose who are otherwise, a fearless defiance-and to you, personally, gentlemen, and all in whose behalf you address me, an earnest reciprocation of all d up your good feelings and good wishes,

ur friend and servant,
"SAM'L. L. GOUVERNEUR. I am your frie To J. BENEDICT, C. GOODWIN, and others."

In noticing the ejection from office of the Post-Master at New York, the Fredericksburg Arena says: "Mr. Gouverneur has long been ob the Key-Stone State.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Repre-Resolved, by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as executor of Mr. Monroe, certain letters connect-devin General Assembly met, That any attemp by the federal government or those who administer it, to He was also fully apprised of a dirty mission upon which the late Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, was despatched to New York, when Monroe was on his death bed in hopes that something might be conceded by the venerable Patriot in his last moments

#### FROM TEXAS.

TEXAS.

extracts from the New Orleans The following Bulletin, contain the latest intelligence we have received from Texas:

From the New Orleans Bulletin of July 6. The schr. Col. Fannin arrived this day from elasco, which place she left on the 29th of June. By a passenger we are informed that the Mexis were advancing towards Guadaloupe, can troops were advancing towards Guadaloupe, where the Texian troops were posted, but who it was presumed would march towards the Collorodo, there to wait the advancing Mexicans. Col. M. B. Lamar, late Secretary at War, had been raised

ville appointed in his place as Secretary. people were returning from their farms and cotton plantations in great numbers, flocking to their country's standard with the zeal of patriots determined upon the expulsion of the invi

in the conflict. We are further informed that the schrs. Fanny Butler, Cumanche, and Watchman had been taken at Copano, by about twenty Texian cavalry, and detained in consequence of being ladened with provissions for the Mexican army.

Santa Anna is still at Columbia, on the Brazos,

in close confinement, and under a strong guard.

The schr. Union, on board of which was Col.

Austin, arrived at Velasco on the 28th.

From the New York Evening Star. THE TEXIAN CELEBRATION.

A splendid dinner was given yesterday, at the American Hotel, by the friends of Texas in this city, to those distinguished strangers in town from Texas, and from different parts of the United States, who have advocated the cause of that op-

pressed country.

The number of guests was such that it was imossible to issue as many tickets as could have been desirable.-There were altogether about 100 persons present, among whom a representative from every State in the Union, particularly from once pursued by the general government, we man the South and West, a section which has constant-well fear the tendences to colsolidation and warn by usenifested such disinterested and personal de-the people of upproaching danger.

Samuel Swartwout, Esq., presided.

The following were the guests:—On the right of the President sat Gov. Hamilton of South Carolina; Gen. Ripley, of Louisiana, formerly of the army; the Hon. Messrs. Peyton and Forrester, of Tennessee. On his left, the Hon. Wm. C. Pres. ton, of South Carolina; his Honor, the Mayor of the City, C. W. Lawrence, Esq.; Gen. Summer, of Massachusetts; Mr. Calhoun, brother of the Hon. John C. Calhoun; Col. Lewis and Major Norton, Texian Commissioners, &c., &c. The Vice Presidents, at the other extremes of the tables, were Alderman Stilwell and Willis Hall, Esq.

Among others present on this interesting occasion, we observed several of the Editors of the principal papers of this city, who have been unswerving in their advocacy of the cause of Texas. The great and all-powerful attraction, besides the immediate object of the celebration, was the presence of that truly eloquent and talented statesman and orater, Mr. Preston, who, after the cloth was removed, and the first toast, with a short and pertinent speech from the President was given, was called up by a sentiment given in honor of his powerful and manly defence of Texas on the floor of the U. S. Senate. It would be utterly impossible to portray the intense delight and profound silence with which the eloquence of this gentleman was listened to by all present. His celebrity was more than sustaind in the opinion of all who heard him; and much has that individual to regret who was not there last night to enjoy the thrilling emotions which the sublime conceptions and brilliant imagination of this spledid effort of the Carolina orator pro duced on all present. We venture to say it never was surpassed in the proudest days of Roman and Grecian oratory, nor by our own Patrck Henry, unless as has been said, the soul of that Virginia statesman of the revolution has been bequeathed to his relative by blood and talent in the honorable gentleman who now appeared before us and re-awoke the slumbering fires of his ancestor. Such copy these pregnant paragraphs:

"Of the simple fact, gentlemen, of my removal tion which rapidly spread that Mr. Preston was adfrom office, unconnected with a few circumstances dressing the company, that there was a general rush to which I shall not at present advert, I do not of the boarders of the house and persons from the know that I ought to complain. Never having street into the apartments, among whom were a tolerably fair participation in the spoils; and as the by the gentlemen of the company with seats and tenure of my office has never been distinguished refreshments. A deep stillness reigned throughby a mean subserviency to any individuals, it was out this compactly crowded audience during the as little to be expected that I could continue in its whole time that they were listening to, or more quiet possession, as it was rather greatly to be wondered how I could have held it so long. The loud and urgent calls, too, which surround the public tered and dazzled like the course of a meteor lic crib, perhaps justly demand an occasional sacri-through the heavens before those who had the incomparable happiness to be present on this occa-

Almost every other sentence of his beautiful, va-

In fact the scene was indescribable, and the greatest acting of Kean, or Cooke, or Talma, never which severs official ties, and for the instant with- could have produced a more intense impression than did this spontaneous, yet herculean display of perhaps too strongly to depend, I can assure you, gentlemen, it is succeeded by a sweet repose and a buoyant reliance on one's own resources, which, if it last only for a time, may well excite the envy of who heard it, and we regret most sincerely that we were not there to take minutes of it. Mr. Preston concluded after about an hour, which did not seem over 15 minutes, by giving the following sentiment, which was received with six cheers and the appro-priate air of "Hail Columbia" from the

> By Col. Preston .- The Western and Pacific progress of our language and our liberty.
>
> Speeches were also successively delivered by

Gen. Ripley, Gov. Hamilton, the Hon. Mr. Pev. ton, the Hon. Mr. Forrester, Col. Lewis, &c. &c. All breathed the most devoted ardor and warmest sympathy for the struggle in which the Texians were engaged, and the determination to push forward in her defence by every means that could be employed to secure her liberties. was deemed that of our revolution, and therefore doubly dear to Americans—as it was a struggle also in which the best of our own blood and k -" bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh"-were indissolubly united.

We were gratified to hear, on the part of the distinguished Southern and Western orators present, particularly from Col. Preston, Gov. Hamilton and Mr. Peyton, the most devout aspirations for the preservation of our happy union. Gov. Hamilton, as well as Col. Preston, Mr. Peyton and Col. Lewis, also paid a very high compliment to the gi-

gantic enterprise and prosperity of our own metro. Cass and Meridian, for their uestined homes across inefficien polis, and especially the noble sympathy expressed by our citizens in behalf of Texas. the United States Army.

The health of the brave Houston was drank with

I no tollowing were among the toasts given:

By the President. Texas: in her future civil course may she be as distinguished for justice and integrity, as she is already renowned for her valor.

By Gen. Ripley. The champions of Liberty.—

The brightest ornaments of the past—the superstands of the past—the superstands. pledges of the future.

By Gen. Hamilton. The title by which our friends in Texas have won that country—the title of civilization, liberty, and valor, over ignorance,

of civilization, liberty, and valor, over ignorance, intolerance and tyranny.

By Mr. Peyton. Texas, as "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh."—May she be united to us by indissoluble bonds of Union.

Letters of apology were read from Col. Carson and Mr. Hamilton of Texas, who had both been obliged to go out of town; also from the Recorder.

Col. Lewis in a very excellent speech, in which he described the causes of the war in Texas, and

her present condition, made a touching allusion to the death of the brave men, Fanning, Crockett, Milam, Bowie, and others, whose names ornamented a triumphal column represented in a transparency which hung on one side of the room, and where deathless record of their deed was seen borne by the Goddess of America, of fame, and of liberty encircling in a laurel wreath with the notional colors of Texas and the United States the name of General Houston, the immortal avenger of these

murdered heroes.

Behind the chair of the President was the Texian standard on a blood red field with a large white star. On each side of it in majestic folds hung the American colors, to whose beautiful field of azure blue Governor Hamilton feelingly alluded in his speech as containing "ample room and verge" to hold therein another bright star in the proud constellation which now shone upon it. Tremendou cheers were elicted by this remark.

When Colonel Lewis alluded to the names of the brave men who had been butchered in cold blood by the tyrant Santa Ana, he spoke most feel ingly of young Ripley, and pointed to the silver locks of the war worn veteran, whose struggling emotions of the patriot pride of the soldier and the affectionate father, may be conceived but not de-

A great number of volunteer toasts were given which will be hereafter published. The dinner was got up in Mr. Milford's best style. The company seperated about midnight.

#### FROM FLORIDA.

From the Charleston Mercury of July 23. INDIAN DEPREDATIONS ON THE ST.

JOHNS.
The schooner George & Mary, Capt. WILLEY arrived here yesterday from Jacksonville, (E. F.) having made her passage in the extraordinary time of 24 hours from that place, and 18 hours from the Bar. We are indebted to Capt. Willey for the tollowing interesting information which was copied from the log book of the U. S. Steamer Essayous, Capt. PECK. coasting along the St. Johns. ssayous, Capt. PECK, coasting along the St. Johns

Capt. Peck reports that on the morning of the 10th of June, while in the St. Johns river, he discovered a boat coming from Col. Hallow's plantation on the West side of St. Johns, with him on board, wounded, also Dr. Simons, unhurt with a few negroes. In a short time after, the dwellings of these Candidates on General Politics, and none on of Col. Hallow and Dr. Simons were perceived to local matters-all of them are Anti-Van Buren and be in flames. Capt. Peck then ran over to George & Lewis Flemming's plantation on the other side of the river, took off their families and negroes and proceeded on to Picolata. On arriving there he reported the above occurrences to the commanding officer at that place, who despatched 20 men up Six mile creek to intercept the Indians if they should attempt to cross. In the evening about 8 o'clock Capt. P. returned to Col. Hallow's plantation and found Mr. Colt's building adjoining those of Col. H. in flames. While off the landing one of Col. Hallow's negro fellows, who had been captured by and had escaped from the Indians made his appearance, and reported that they were in number 30 strong then back of the negro houses—that a body of them had taken down both the east and west side of the St. Johns, and meant to destroy all the settlements on said river. Lieut J. L'Engle's buildings were also burnt. In addition to the above, Capt. W. states that M. Bullman was shot at his

The accounts from Black Creek are truly de-Measles and Diarrhea.

There were 146 reported sick at Fort Drane, among whom were 5 out of 7 Othcers.

return of Capt. CURRY's detachment from protecting the baggage waggons, 20th inst., they saw a number of Indian trails proceeding towards Jacksonville. The Indians encamped within : miles of the detachment.

Jacksonville, with the inhabitants and their bag-

### THE CREEK INDIANS.

From the Charleston Mercury of July 23. We received last evening, the Augusta Sentinel of yesterday morning, together with other Western papers, from which we copy the following: WAR NEWS-

Mulepgeville, July 19.

The Georgia Infantry have been discharged leaving now in the service, of our troops, Col. Beall's Regt. and and Maj. Alford's battallion of Mounted Men. When these will be discharged, seems, from all we can learn, to be doubtful. The Indians in small parties still continue to commit depredations The band in the Chickashatchie swamp have not yet been taken, and are supposed still to be in that And finally, Gen. Jossup, we understand, swamp. And finally, Gen. Jossup, we understand, has issued an order, requiring all the Indians, without exception, to come in by a particular time, for and to treat them as such.

From the reluctance of the Indians to emigrate, this order, it is imagined, may probaly produce his designs .- Recorder.

MONTGOMERY, (Al.) July 16. About three thousand Indians left our wharves

on Thursday last, on board the steamboats Lewis als !- But this pretence is as false as it would prove any quantity of land not exceeding three hundred and States, with but one exception,

From the inauspicious season of the year, and the crowded state of the Boats, it is but reasonable

ernor of Georgia, preparations were making to so chain and fetter some twelve or fifteen of these deluded wretches that there could be no escape, when one by a sudden and energetic effort, succeed in getting from the grasp of those in whose possession he was—raised a hammer, and inflicted a very severe blow upon the head of one of the guards—gave the war-hoop, and then took to flight—he was immediately shot down dead by a Mobile volunteer, and another bayonetted and died in a few hours.

On the same evening three succeeded in escaping from the guard—one was on Thursday brough into the town under arrest—and while proceeding through the street in a wagon, took a large knife and cut his throat and instantly expired. Such is the desperation of these beings rather than be given to the civil authorities of Georgia.—Ibid.



### THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY: Saturday Morning, July 30, 1836.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT,
HUGH L. WHITE OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. FOR GOVERNOR, EDW.'D B. DUDLY OF WILMINGTON

WHITE ELECTORAL TICKET.

ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford County. ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford County.
ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes,
WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg,
JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
JOHN L. LESEURE, of Rockingham.
CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford. JOHN D. TOOMER, of Cumberland.
JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.
DR. WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange. BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir. JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pasquotank. J. O. K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES. The following gentlemen are the Candidates for the egislature in Rowan.

Senate.-Gen. Thomas G. Polk. Commons .- Charles Fisher, John Clement, Rufus H. lipatrick, and William D. Crawford.

friendly to a division of the county.

Fielding Slater and W. C. Hawkins are the candidates for the Sheriff's office-The same may be said of their opinions as of the county candidates. In fact Rowan is harmonized, and Richard Dobbs Spaight may look out to see almost a united vote thrown against him on the 11th of August.

The Elections .- We are prepared to furnish printed Tickets in the coming election to any amoun that may be called for. A large quantity of "DUDLEY" Tickets will be struck off ready to supply orders.

We will thank Postmasters throughout the State t torward us immediately after it takes place, a statemen of the result of the election in their respective Counties and the politics of the successful candidates.

CT THE PROSPECT. As the day of election approaches, all doubts vanis plantation by the Indians, about 4 miles from as to the political redemption of this State, and espe-Whitesville, and stabbed in three or four places cially this part of the State. From several of the coun-Whitesville, and stabbed in three or four places cially this part of the State. From several of the state in lands will not nestate to transport specific be speculate in lands will not nestate to transport specific begin the West hitherto considered doubtful, we have from the Eastern cities, to the land offices in the West in the Postoffice Department with what Salery we can the most confident assurances that a signal victory is anticipated over the mongrel party of Van Buren Fedbe made upon the Government Banks, and all others, to be made upon the Government Banks. plorable. Fifty-two died there in 40 days, from eral Abolitionists. We are clearly of opinion that in the amount of every Bill which they issue, and the rethe next Legislature, in the Senatorial branch the Whigs sult will be a string of broken Banks and a worthless will have a majority of at least 5 or 6 and in the House of from 10 to 12. With this cheering prospect before them, will not every freeman who reveres the sacred trust won for him and confided to his keeping by a nopeaceful possession of the right of property, march to the The schooner Motion, Willey, was loading at polls on the 11th of August next and aid in putting down corruption, intrigue, and usurpation. This is an important crisis in the affairs of North-Carolina for many considerations: then let every lover of his country our State from political degradation and internal ruin. who court your favor only to get office. And fail not to vote for DUDLEY for Governor. With such a man as General Dudley at the helm of State, a Whig Legislature, and \$1,020,000 in our treasury, we may look forward to a new era in the history of North-Carolina.

---We publish in this paper, the Treasury Circular, relative to the purchase of Public Lands, in order that our readers may know to what an audacious extent the Administration is thrusting its powerful arm into the private concerns of individuals. By the provisions of this circular Gen. Jackson attempts to control the sales of the Public domain, assuming to himself the right to determine what persons may and who may not puremigration; threatening to consider those who do chase the Lands which by law are offered to every one not comply with this order, as outlaws and enemies, without distinction. This despotic execution of power is cloaked under an utterly false, hypocritical, and most insolent pretence. Were the provisions of the Circular calculated to effect the pretended object, of prevent further hostility, and Gen. Jessup, it is supposed, ing the Lands from falling into the hands of Speculawill find considerable difficulty in consummating tors, the course of the President would be no less arbitrary and tyrannical. Who or what has conferred on him the power to put down speculation ! Whence did he derive the power to regulate the trade of individu-

to derive the greatest advantages from the new regulations. The extent of these operations will alone justify the procurement of specie, which is scarce in the new States; and the time of the new regulations taking effect, shows that they were designed to benefit specu-lators participating the secrets of the administration.

But a main object of this Treasury Circular is to curtail the sales of the public Lands in order to diminish the surplus revenue to be divided among the States according to the Distribution Bill. This Bill which the President was forced to sign, is odious to him, and his organ the Globe, is attacking 'its supporters with the malignity of a baffled despot.

In this circular the President insolently assumes to

protect the actual settlers the cultivators of the soil. -Are the hardy veomanry of these United States so inse cure and unprotected as to need the outstretched arm of any individual? Do the poor need other protection than

equal laws?
Of the effect of these regulations in deranging the currency we shall speak hereafter.

Such is one of the acts of an administration whose measures Martin Van Buren has solemnly promised to carry out--will the citizens of the South support him?

#### TREASURY CIRCULAR -AGAIN

Under this extraordinary and corrupt administration we have seen no measure adopted of so pernicious and evil a tendency, as a circular recently issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. By merely reading the circular, without any knowledge or reflection upon the state of the great business of speculation in the public lands carried on in the South and West, and those engaged in this speculation—the recent act of Congress for distributing the proceeds of the sales of these lands, and the course of the Government on this measure, on might be led to the belief that in the promulgation of this measure, the President and his advisers were actuated by purely honest motives. But what is the fact ! Here is a circular issued by order of the President, forbidding the receipt of any thing but gold and silver in payment for public lands, purporting to be to put a stop to speculation and frauds in the public domain, by pubbe, to put a stop to the sales of the public lands, yet to ome into market, which will cut off the vast revenu arising from the sales of the public lands, and to be distributed among the States, thus defeating by cunning artifice and wicked device, a measure which the party in Congress were compelled to pass. Is it not obvious, that the sales of the public lands to a great extent must cease when nothing will be received in paymen rom purchasers but gold and silver, for there is not sufficient metallic currency in the country to supply this demand, even were it possible to get it convenient Here, then, is one of the evil consequences of this circular-the great benefit to be derived from the recent act of Congress which has carried rejoicings throughout to the old States, is at one blow from the Executive prostrated. This is one of the wicked designs of this

Another object of this circular is this: For the last three years, the vast treasure of the country has been in the hands of irresponsible office-holders, or in a string of corrupt pet Banks, that have not only used this mo ney for speculating themselves, but have loaned it out to the minions of Van Buren for the purpose of buying up the public lands. They have purchased largely, probably, to the whole amount of the public money in the pet Banks. The recent act of Congress for regulating this money in safe Banks, under the control of the law, has taken out of the hands of these public robbers the means to carry on their schemes. Now, the effect of this circular will be, to give these speculaters of the Government, a chance to escape exposure, and while others are prevented from honestly buying up the lands, they may have the whole matter into their own hands, in selling off to settlers, at a large advance, the lands already in their possession-it is shutting the whole land market to all but a few individuals who have been favored by the Pet Banks, and the Pet Banks ter General, with a salary of \$2,500 a year. ublic funds in speculation.

capitalists!—by demanding all payments for lands to be made in Gold, and Silver, what would be the result!— Why, capitalists in the Eastern cities, who wish to speculate in lands will not hesitate to transport specie J. Cowan, of Bladen, has also received an appointment currency, unless the Banks curtail their issues to a great extent. Besides, as soon as the spice is paid into the Land Offices in the South and West, the Government will be obliged to convey it back by wagons or otherwise, ble ancestry-will not every lover of liberty and the to the eastern cities to keep up the credit of its deposite Banks, and for other uses, thus opening a wide stream of expense to the Government. How is it possible in Misouri, for instance, to obtain specie to give in exchange for public lands, where they have no Banks at all, their currency being supplied by the Banks of other States? reflect that it is not impossible that his vote may save In Mississippi their Banks contain but a small amount of specie, and the inevitable result of this circular will TO THE POLLS! then, freemen! To THE POLLS! and fail be the destruction of all her Banks. In every point of not to let your voices be heard in condemnation of those view, this movement of the Government is unwise, impolitic, wicked, and destructive to the best interests of the country.

With these comments we will now submit the cir

IMPORTANT TREASURY-CIRCULAR. To Receivers of Public Money, and to the Deposit Banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1836. In consequence of complaints which have been made of frauds, speculations, and monopolies, in the purchase of the public lands, and the aid which is said to be given to effect these objects by excessive bank credits, and dangerous, if not partial, facilities through bank drafts and bank deposites, and the general evil influence likely to result to the public interests, and especially the safety of the great amount of money in the Treasult of the great amount of money in the Treasult and the great amount of money in the Treasult and the great amount of money in the Treasult and the great amount of money in the Treasult and the great amount of money in the Treasult and the great amount of the great amount ry, and the sound condition of the currency of the coun try, from the further exchange of the national domain in this manner, and chiefly for bank credits and paper money, the President of the United States has given directions, and you are hereby instructed, after the 15th

the greatest advantages from the new regula-

In order to insure the faithful execution of these in-In order to insure the faithful execution of these instructions, all Receivers are strictly prohibited from accepting for land sold, any draft, certificate, or other evidence of money or deposite, though for specie, unless signed by the Treasurer of the United States, in conformity to the act of April 24, 1820. And each of those officers is required to annex to his monthly returns to this Department the amount of gold and of silver respectively, as well as the bills received under the foregoing exception; and each deposite bank is required to annex to every certificate given upon a deposite of money the proportions of it actually paid in gold, in silver, and in bank notes. All former instructions on these subjects, except as now modified, will be considered as remaining in full force.

The principal objects of the President in adopting this measure being to repress alledged frauds, and to withold any countenance or facilities in the power of the Governmet from the monopoly of the public lands in the hands of speculators and capitalists, to the injury of the actual settlers in the new States, and of emigrants in earch of new homes, as well as to discourage the residence of the state of the state

in search of new homes, as well as to discourage the ruinous extension of bank issues and bank credits, by which those results are generally supposed to be promoted, your utmost vigilance is required, and relied onto carry this order into complete execution.

LEVI WOODBURY,

GOVERNOR SPAIGHT AND NULLIFICATION. We perceive that the newspapers published in Newbern are engaged in a controversy respecting Governor Spaight's political principles, in and about the year twity, to its completion Workmen have been for sometime, was a Nullifier, and among other proofs refers to Burton Caige Esq. Personally we know nothing of the matter, but we have taken the pains to make some enquires concerning the facts. Whether Governor Spaight was a Nullifier or not in 1830, we have the authority of Mr. Craige, and also of Mr. Fisher for saying that, in and about that time he (Spaight) was one of a party of Gentlemen who were endeavoring to start a new weekly paper in Raleigh, for the purpose of supporting the republican principles of '98, and that overganged in quarrying rock for the piers of the bridge across the Roanoke, and the erection of them will be commenced immediately. A porton, of ten miles, from the river to Littleton, has been located, and is now ready for contract; and many hands can meet with employment, on that section, at liberal wages. The route from Littleton to Tar River, has been determined on, passing through Warren and the borders of Franklin and Granville, along the Chalk Level Ridge; and the surveyors are now engaged in quarrying rock for the piers of the bridge across the Roanoke, and the erection of them will be commenced immediately. A porton, of ten miles, from the river to Littleton, has been located, and is now ready for contract; and many hands can meet with employment, on that section, at liberal wages. The route from Littleton to Tar River, has been determined on, passing through Warren and the borders of Franklin and Granville, along the chall the piers of the piers of the principle across the Roanoke, and the erection of the middle across the Roanoke, and the erection of the middle across the Roanoke, and the principle across the Roanoke, and the erection of the middle across the Roanoke, and the principle across the Roanoke, and the pride across the Roanoke, and the pr 1830. The Spectator alledges that his Excellency about porting the republican principles of '98, and that over the Western Carolinian to remove that paper to Raleigh. lic men, pet Banks, and others. The effect of this will Mr. Craige was then openly and warmly advocating Nullification principles, though, perhaps not by the name of Nullification, but State Right.

We also are assured that about that time, or perhap year or two earlier, an association was formed by certain members of the Legislature for the purpose of supporting and maintaining the doctrine of '98 in North Carolina; and, that R. D. Spaight's name was signed by himself to the constitution of that association. Now what are the doctrins of '98? Why we see them in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. The man who asserts that these Resolutions do not teach Nlliftcation, must either be a fool or a knave. If he cannot see that the very language of the Resolutions teach the doctrine of Nullification he is stupid and a fool. If he the country, and which was so much demanded in justice sees it and yet trys to skulk around it, then he is clearly

a knave.
But of one thing we are certain, that whether Govern or Spaight was, or was not, a Nullifier in 1830, he is no Nullifier now. He is now a supporter of Martin Van Buren in all his schemes of extravagance and cor ruption, and we are certain that no Nullifier could de so without proving recreant to the principles which belong to that much abused party.

#### MORE CORRUPTION.

made, by means of the distribution of the offices of the government, to buy up the vote of this State for Martin Van Buren. We a few weeks since, announced the appointment of that brawling partizan whipper-in of the Van Buren forces in this State, Louis D. Henry, of Fayettville, to an office with a salary of \$3,000 a year. We understand that another gentleman, Col. Daniel Coleman, of Cabarrus, who is no less objectionable on account of the sudden desertion of his principles which took place not long since, and his sycophancy to the party, and especially to a certain great man of the party, has received the appointment of Assistant Postma themselves, for in this very circular, the charge is made that the deposite Banks have been engaged with the Postmaster at Concord recently, well entitles him to the Col. Coleman's reward notice of this administration. But, wicked as is this circular, in its object, it is no has been as sure and as sudden as his change from a less weak and absurd, as a public measure. Suppose even the objects of this Circular to be as stated,—

Cabarrus Co. However, we believe that in Cabarrus, for preventing frauds in the sale of the Public lands, all parties are well satisfied with the appointment of and prevent the lands from falling into the hands of Coleman: The Vans because their partizan has been noisy renegade.

But two is not all. We also learn that Gen. William

among us most profusely. And is any intelligent man wavering. Of this there can be no doubt. Was not a similar course pursued towords Virginia on the eve of the spring Elections in that State in '35, and also in '36; and has it not been the means of chaining (for the time being only, we hope) Virginia to the car of Van Burenism ! Then let the People be on their guardlet them beware of the seductious means used by

corrupt government to buy up the votes of freemen. Are the People of North Carolina ready to be bought and sold by General Juckson, as he would sell one of his slaves? we hope not, though we think that his course would indicate that such was his opinion. Let the free men of North Carolina go to the Polls on the 11th day of August next, and cast their votes for those who wil lend their aid in hurling from power a party who will use such degraded, insulting means to gull the People.

Or Confirmation.—Bishop Ives visited St. John's Church, in this place, on Sunday last. The Bishop had service three times during the Sabbath, in the morning of which six Children were baptized, and in the eve ing Six individuals were Confirmed. On to-morrow the Bishop officiates at Christ's Church, Rowan.

"A Great Man has Fallen !"-- The Philadelphi papers are in mourning on account of the death of the venerable WILLIAM WHITE, Bishop of the Episco of August next, to receive in payment of the public lands nothing except what is directed by the existing laws, viz: gold and silver, and, in the proper cases, Virginia land scrip: provided, that, till the 15th of December next, the same indulgences heretofore extended as to the kind of money received, may be continued for any negative of land not exceeding three hundred and so the proper cases. From the Augustu Sentinel.

MR. Entron: As many of your readers throughout the State are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and would be glad to learn the most recent news from the General Conference, I furnish you the most important points of information, from a letter received this morning from Bishop Andrew, dated May 13:

Rev. Beverly Waugh, Rev. Wilber Fisk, D. D., and Rev. Thos. A. Morris, had been elected Bish-

ops.

Rev. Samuel Lucky, and Rev. John A. Collins, were elected Editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Rev. Thomas Mason, and Rev. Geo. Lane, Sr. Book Agents at New York.
Rev. Charles Elliott, and Rev. William Phillips,

Rev. Charles Ellioft, and Rev. William Phillips, Editors of the Western Christian Advocate.
Rev. J. F. Wright, and Rev. Leroy Swormstedt, Book Agents at Cincinnati.
The Book Depository at New Orleans is broken up. It is doubtful whether any other depositories will be established.

Six new Conferences have been formed, to wit : New Jersey, Black River, North Carolina, Erie, Michigan, and Arkansas.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road .- We are gratified to learn that, under the direction of the able and energetic President, the operations upon this road have commenced, with a determination to prosecute the work with the utmost vigor and activity, to its completion Workmen hav porting the republican principles of '98, and that over-tures were then made to Mr. Craige then conducting the road, which will be ready for contract in a short time.

A considerable portion of the instalment of 8

per cent., has been already paid, and payments are ow daily made.

Every thing thus far is encouraging, and calculated to inspire full confidence in the speedy and successful accomplishment of the enterprise; and the public spirited individuals who have interested themselves in this undertaking would do well to turn their attention to an enlargement of the work.

A road through the centre of the State, from the West, to connect with it at this place, would not only greatly benefit the stock-holders and this city, but would open the most brilliant prospects to the public at large: and cannot, therefore, fail to receive the aid of the State. Measures to secure this desirable object cannot be too soon adopted.

Cabarrus County .- The following are the candidates for the State Legislature in Cabarrus county, viz: Senate .- David Long, and Christopher Melchor, (both for White.)

Commons .- William S. Harris, (White) and Nathaniel Simms, (very doubtful.)

#### DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this town, on Friday the 15th inst., Mrs. SARAH HENDERSON, relict of the late Hon. A. Henderson,

aged 67 years.

The deceased was endowed with traits that attached her friends most warmly to her, and made no enemies. She was amiable, kind it red, strongly gifted with natural powers, candid, and in every thing she did or said, plain and unaffected. Her devotion to heir friends was unlimited, in truth the discounties to the latest the discounties of the said. unlimited: in truth, the disease with which she died, was no doubt greatly aggravated by exposure in attending to sick relations, three of whom have just preceded

her to the grave.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, (Rowan,) on the 23rd ultimo, Mr. ISHMAEL CAUDLE, a very respectable and worthy citizen, aged about 45 years.

#### Apprentices Wanted.

TWO Boys are wanted at this Office, as apprentices to the Printing business. Active boys, from 12 to 16 years of age, would be preferred; and to such the greatest efforts will be made not only to imbue them with a thorough knowledge of the profession, but also to qualify them for any business in after life. Particular regard will be paid to the cultivation of correct moral habits. Application should be made immediately.

July, 29.

#### ADJOURNED

RAIL-ROAD MEETING. THE meeting which was held at Salisbury on the

meeting of the citizens of Rowan, shall take place ginning to extend their benign favors to the people of at Salisbury, on 10th of October next; it is earn-North-Carolina—offices shower down upon the faithful estly hoped that all those who have the least regard for their posterity, or that of the community in at a loss to know the reason! It is an attempt to influence the elections, which are just at hand in this

State—by means of the offices of the government to
stimulate the party, and to win over the doubtful and
wavering. Of this there can be no doubt. Was not a is therefore requested. sted. (Signed)
ABEL GRAHAM, Chr'n.

JOHN F. McCorkle, Sec,ry.

### SALISBURY

#### English and Classical SOMOOP.

THIS School is now opened; and any persons who wish to place their children in it, may have the opportunity. Salisbury, July 30, 1836. J. GROUT.

## Cotton Gins!

### Samuel Fraley

HAS on hand, and will constantly keep for sale, Steel and Iron-Plate Cotton Gins, contain Steel and Iron-Plate Cotton Gins, containing from thirty to fifty Saws, which he will Warrant to perform as well as any in the State. He will also keep for sale Gin Saws of Steel or Iron-Plate, of good material and workmanship.

All persons wishing work done in the above line, are invited to call at his Manufactory in Salisbury,

North Carolina.

Orders from a distance shall be faithfully and punctually filled at the most reasonable prices.

N. B. Persons having repairing to be done in the above line, are requested to send it in in due time. S. FRALEY.

Salisbury, N. C., July 80, 1836.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From Songs of Israel. MORTALITY.

O! why should the spirit of mortal be proud, Like a fast flitting meteor, a fast flitting cloud; A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave, He passes from life to his rest in the grave. The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade, But scattered around and together be laid; And the young and the old, and the low and the high, Shall moulder to dust, and together shall lie.

The child that a mother attended and loved, The mother that infant's affection that proved, The husband that mother and infant that blest. -all are away to their dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, on whose eye, Shone beauty and pleasure, her trium his are high; And the mem'ry of those that have loved her and prais'd, Are alike from the minds of the living erased. The hand of the King that the scepter hath borne, The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn, The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave, Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave. The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The herdsman who climed with his goats to the steep.
The beggar that wandered in search of his bread,
Have fided away like the grass that we tread.

The saint that enjoyed the communion of heaven, The sinner that dared to remain unforgiven, The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just, Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust. So the multitude go like the flower and the weed That wither away to let others succeed, So the multitude comes, even those we behold, To repeat every tale that hath often been told.

For we are the same things our fathers have been,
We see the same sights our fathers have seen,
We drink the same stream, and we feel the same sun,
And we run the same course that our fathers have run. The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think. From the death we are shrinking from, they too would

To the life we are clinging to, they too would cling, But it speeds from the earth like a bird on the wing. They loved—but their story we cannot unfold,
They scorned—but the heart of the baughty is cold,
They griev'd—but no wail from their slumbers may com
They joyed—but the voice of their gladness is dumb. They died—aye, they died—and we things that are not Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow, Who walk in their dwellings a transient abode, Meet the changes they met on their pilgrimage road. Yea hope and despondence, and pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the glance of an eye—'tis the draught of a breath From the blossoms of health to the paleness of death; From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud, O! why should the spirit of mortal be proud!

#### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

The Saturday News .- The former publisher of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, having sold out his interest in that publication to Messrs. I. A. Godey & Co. the title of the paper has been changed to that of "The Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette," the first No. of which we have just received. It is a large, handsomely printed sheet, well stocked with interesting matter.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin, of June 29. We have received some addition information from Texas, by the schooner, Urchin, Captain Bridges, which arrived yesterday from Galveston Bay.

By her we are informed that a letter was received at Velasco, Texas, on the 22nd inst., direct from

the Texian Commissioners at Matamoras. The substance of the letter was, that they, the Commissioners, who it is known were sent there by the Texian Government to treat for the exchange of prisoners, had been arrested by the Mexican auprisoners, had been arrested by the Mexican authorities, and thrown into prison. Further, that all overtures, or propositions made on the part of the Texians were rejected—that a liberation of the prisoners at Matamoras was positively refused, and in fine, that nothing like treating with them on the basis, of Texian independence, would be listened to by the Mexicans. The Mexican spirit must be on the rise since the affair of San Jacinto—and we do hope for the honor at least of their Spanish ancestry, that they will not run quite as first the next. cestry, that they will not run quite so fast the next

By this arrival we learn also, that 4,000 Mexing troops were at Matamoras—4,000 at the Nuecan troops were at Matamoras—4,000 at the Nueces, and 6,000 at Saltillo—all, we presume, burning ces. Any person disposed to sell would do well to

They will doubtless be soon gratified, for it appears, that orders were issued by the Cabinet of Texas to the army, to proceed forthwith towards the Rio Grande, and meet their invaders, when the cry of "Alamo," though it may come from only a hand full of gallant spirits, will strike terror to the hearts of pusillanimous thousands.

hearts of pusillanimous thousands.

When the Urchin sailed, Santa Anna and suite. were still in confinement at Columbia, about forty miles from Velasco, on the Brasos River. The Cabinet of Texas, we hope, has got to be an "unit on the subject of detaining their Royal Prisoner.

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, VELASCO, June 20th, 1836.

To JEREMIAH BROWN, Esq., Com. of schoone

Sin: We have just heard that the Mexicans are rally rewarded by the subscriber at Mount Mourne, fitting out at Vera Croz.

RUFUS REID.

Our gallant little navy must be on the alert. You will please sail for this place where more extended instructions will be furnished you.

Your obedient servant DAVID G. BURNET.

James Madison was born 17th March, 1750, and was consequently over 66 years of age. Had he lived six days longer, the remarkable circumstance would have been presented of all the ex-Presidents dying on our great National Anniversary, except Washington. Mrs Adams is now the only ex-President living; the others died as follows:—

George Washington, 10th Bec'r, 1799 63 John Adams, Thomas Jeffer

#### CHEROKEE LANDS.

ON the twenty-fourth day of October next, at the town of Franklin, Macon county, North Carolina, a PUBLIC SALE will commence and be kept open for the space of one week and no longer, for the purpose of selling all the Lands, have been surveyed and remain unse quired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians pre-rious to 1820. The Sale will be conducted by Commissioner appointed for that purpose.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

July 23, 1836.

### More Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber informs those having Negroes for sale, that he is still in the business, and is desirous of purchasing a large number, for which he will at all times give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing to sell would do well to give him portice before the notice before they do sell.

Letters on this subject, directed to Salisbury.

N. C., will meet with prompt attention.
ROBERT HUIE.

N. B. Mr. John Jones, my Agent, will at all times be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte, prepared to make purchases. Al! letters addressed to him at Charlotte will be promptly attended

Salisbury, June 11, 1836 .- tf

Tailoring Establishment, IN ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., THREE MILES SOUTH OF N. PARTEE'S.

A T the above stand, the Subscriber now carrys on, in all its various branches, the

Tailoring Business.

He is prepared to execute work in his line in the most nest, fashionable, and durable manner, and on short notice. The subscriber assures all who may favor him with their custom, that he is determined to do his work in a style not surpassed by any in this section of country, and on the lowest terms possible. Or He is in the regular receipt of the Philadelphia fashions.

All orders for work will be thankfully receivde punctually attended to.

JACOB SLOOP, Jr. May 21, 1936.

TAILORING.—Benjamin Fraley HAS just received the latest fashions from New York and Philadelphia, imported from Lon-don and Paris. He continues to carry on the above business at his old stand in Salisbury, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring in a very superior style, durable and fashionable, and warranted to fit well. All orders from a distance will be most faithfully executed, agreeable to order or promise. All kinds of cutting will be done by him on short notice. OF He still continues to act as Agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, therefore any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting can be instructed by calling on Benjamin Fraley.

#### NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the public in general that there is no co-partership existing between the subscribers at this time, nor has there been since the first day of January last.

H. W. CONNER.
R. W. LONG.

June 25, 1836.

#### Wanted,

ONE or two good JOURNEYMEN TAIL. ORS, who can come well recommended .-To such, constant employment and good wages will be given, by application to the subscribers at Mocksville. MERONEYS & BAILEY. May 7, 1836.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Rev. Messrs. BALLARD and FREEMAN will preach at the following places, and the days appointed:
July 29th, at Reedy's River M. H., Wilkes county. July 29th, 30th, and 31st, at Jefferson, Ashe county; August 2nd, Old Fields, do.; 3rd, South Fork, do.; 4th)
Three Forks, do.; 6th, Cove Creek, do.; 7th, (Sabbath, Three Forks of the North Fork, do.; 11th, Grassy Creek, do.; 13th, Cranberry, do.; 14th, (Sabbath) Centre M.H.; do.; 16th, at Bear Creek. From thence to the Camp-Meeting at Brier Creek, Wilkes county.

#### CASH FOR NEGROES.

on or by letter, which will at all times be punctually attended to. SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, July 9, 1836 .- tf

#### NOTICE.

I OST or taken from the mail, halves of the following bills on the Bank of the United States, viz: One bill No. 2,917, letter I, for \$100, N. Biddle, president, payable at New Orleans, dated 8th January, 1828; One do. No. 845, letter E, for \$100, N. Biddle, president, payable at Charleston, South Carolina, dated 2nd July, 1825; One do. No. 545, letter R, for \$50, N. Biddle, president, payable at Washington, dated 30th May, 1828.

Halves of the above bills were mailed at Mount

Mourne, North Carolina, on the 18th December, 1835, and directed to Messrs. Grigg & Elliott. Philadelphia, Penn, Information with respect to or delivery of the said halves of bills, shall be libe-

July 2, 1836.

RUFUS REID.

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a few NE-GROES, for his own use. He will give the best of prices for what he wants. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to. Letters on this subject addressed to the Edito

this paper will also receive prompt attention.
W. H. SLAUGHTER. Salisbury, June 18, 1836.

#### Notice to all persons,

4th July, 1826 93
4th July, 1826 93
4th July, 1826 74
4th July, 1831 84
28th June, 1836 86
Phil. Com. Herald.

have impeached my family with stenling, which I
to go on.
ROBERT HENRY,
July 16, 1836.



### SALISBURY

#### English and Classical SOMODE

THE first term of this School will commence on Wednesday, the 13th day of July next, under the superintendence and instruction of JON-ATHAN GRANT.

Those branches of the English Language usually taught in Academies, and also the Latin and Greek Languages for admission to College, or for an advanced standing, will be taught on the usual

There will be three terms in a year, of fifteen eeks each. JONATHAN GRANT. weeks each. Salisbury, April 23, 1836.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

YALE COLLEGE, (Conn.) April 9, 1836. Mr. Jonathan Grant, a member of the Senior Class in this College sustains a fair Christian character, and an elevated rank in his class, in literary attainments. As he has had some experience in teaching, it is believed, he is well qualified for the various branches of academical instruction; and that he will exert himself to merit the approbation and confidence of those who may give him the

patronage.

I cheerfully concur in the foregoing recommendation of Mr. John Grant from President Day.

DENISON OLMSTED.

### TO RENT, ELOR SELL.

WILL Rent, or Sell on good terms, my Establishment a few doors north of the Courthouse, in Salisbury, on Main Street. It has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of years, and might be made one of the best stands for business in Town. The house and furniture will be sold together or separately. Any industrious, attentive person can make the money out of the house before I will require it.

N. B. I will still continue to entertain my old

friends and customers as usual.

-tf-April 2, 1836.

#### To Business Men.

THE Proprietor of "THE WESTERN CAROLI-ry liberal patronage bestowed upon his establishment, in the way of Advertising. Lob Printing and Schment, of Blacks, &c., would state, that the paper now having a wider circulation (principally in the Western Coun-ties of North Carolina) than it has ever had, Merchants and other business men wishing to communicate with the public, would find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in its columns. The terms of Advertising advertise in its columns. The terms of Advertising are very cheap—50 cents per square for the first insertion and 33½ cents for each continuance. Every kind of

#### JOB PRINTING.

#### Handbills, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Labels, Tickets, Blanks, Way-Bills,

And every thing else in that line, will be executed in a very superior manner, with expedition, and on very moderate terms. Persons at a distance wishing to have Printing done, by forwarding their orders by n have them as promptly and correctly attend they were present in person; and the work carefully packed up and forwarded. Clerks of Courts. Sheriffs, Constables and others can at all times be supplied with BLANKS of every description generally used, printed BIANKS of every description generally used to on fine paper and the most approved forms. A considerable reduction will be made to those who purchase of us their regular supply of Blanks. [July 9.]

### Every Body's Album:

A Monthly Magazine of humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdote, and Facetia, Embellished with numerous grotesque and amusing Engravings.

Each number comprising seventy-two large octave pa-ges, neatly covered and stitched; making at the end ges, nearly covered and stitched; making at the end of the year two volumes of gight hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least six hundred engra-VINGS, with Titles and Index complete-at THREE

proposed to diversify and distinguish this work has never yet been adopted by any one of the numerous literary carterers that have hitherto abounded in this country—and its extensive novelty and the vast fund of hu-mor and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, is calculated to render it a desirable and poular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humorists, Etchers, and Engravers. The encouragement generally given to new undertakings, hacouragement generally given to new undertakings, na-ving a salutary object in view, has proved a decided pub-lic advantage, and it is quastionable whether any other age has brought into active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offsprings of genius and talent as the present. Assured that this periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate and comprehensive collection of funciful illustrations, satirical season in process and verse. it will, an elaborate and comprehensive conection or fanciful illustrations, satirical essays in prose and verse, witty tales, with quibs, quirks, anecdote, and faceties, must have a partial tendency (among its patrons at least) to divert into another and more exhilirating channel much of the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher articipate for its energy flattering and extensive subupon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering and extensive subscription list. The work at all events will be commenced on the first of July, and continued for one year; therefore every subscriber will be certain to receive all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed and made up into two volumes, they will form one of the most desirable and subscribes will form one of the most desirable and subscribes. they will form one of the most desirable and amusing records of Wit and Humor which can be found in print. Let the public assist the publisher with their patronage and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that

and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that will give celebrity and popularity to his work.

The 'Every Body's Album' will be published monthly, in numbers of 72 pages, with a variety of embellishments—neatly stiched in coloured covers—printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be supplied to order, for one year, for rive dollars.—

When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails.

"D" Notes of solvent Banks of every description taken in payment of subscriptions. Ady description taken in payment of subscriptions. Ads the publisher (pastage paid.) CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila, WARANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE HERE

#### NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the late firm of Cade & Craige, are again requested to make immediate payment, either to the Subscriber or in his or fancied he painted—but his works were mere the hands of an officer for collection.

BURTON CRAIGE. July 23, 1836.

C MONTAGUE'S BALM; 40 AN INDIAN CURE for TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of onin and preservative of the Teeth, has induced he subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—
It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and sal-utary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to

its unrivalled qualities. It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the

Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE. Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836 .- ts

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE. PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.



#### New and Fashionable Assortment of JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a very fine assortment of Watch-

es, Jewellery, &c. &c. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gold Lever Watches. Do. do. Silver do. English, French, and Swiss Fine Gold Fob Chains, Seals, and Keys. Shell and Tin Music Boxes.

A very rich assortment of Breast-pins, Ear-rings,

and Finger-rings.
Silver, Plated, and Jett Belt Buckles. A large assortment of silver Spectacles, with concave, dividing, green, and double glasses. Silver Combs and Butter knives.

Silver Fruit Knives and Thimbles. Do. Pencils and Tooth Picks. A very superior assortment of Razors made by Ro-gers, Shepherd, and Wade & Butcher. Also Rogers', Shepherd's, Wade & Butcher's Dirk,

Pocket, and Pen Knives.
Fine Plated and Paper Castors and Candle-sticks. German Silver, Table, Desert, and Tea-spoons, warranted superior to silver, and cheaper

Together with Purses, Steel Chains, Keys, and Fine Pistols. He invites the People to call and see his as rtment. Those living at a distance will have their orders filled on as good terms as if they were present JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, N. C, May 14, 1836.

BLANKS.

A N extensive stock of BLANKS of every kind neatly printed on fine paper, kept constantly on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

### THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....July 26, 1836. ciean, 12 a 15 loaf, 20 a 22 News at Washington.—We understand that Coffee, 16 a 18 Salt, 115 a 125 News at Washington.—We understand that Corn, 27 a 40 Tallow, 10 there is to be a marriage in high life enacted ere feathers, 30 Tobacco, 2 a 25 long. The parties are Mr. Van Buren and a certainty of the corn of the cor Linseed Oil, per gallon, \$1 25 AT CHERAW, (S. C.) July 11, 1836. Becswax. . Cotton, . .

Corn. Flax-seed. Feathers, . . . RATES OF EXCHANGE At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheran

## MISCELLANEOUS.

absence to his authorized Agent, Mr. Woodson daubs. Such however, was not the language of his Monroe. One of the firm who lives beyond the courtiers, when descanting on the merits of the limits of the State is now here, and I am anxious royal Appelles. On one occasion his Majesty fato have a final settlement of the concern before he wored them with the sight of a new specimen.—
leaves. Those who fail to settle between this and "Suppose," said the king "that some great painAugust Court, will find their notes or accounts in ter, Rubens or Raphael, for instance, had painted this picture, do you think it would fetch a considerable price?" "Sire," replied the Baron de Polnitz who passed for the most practised and the most obsequious of his Majesty's courtiers. your Majesty that a connoiseeur could not offer less for such a picture than 25,000 florins." "Well then, baron," cried the gratified Monarch, "you shall receive a proof of my munificience. Take the picture for 5,000 florins, which you shall pay in ready money, and, as I wish to render you a service, you have my permission to sell it again." "Ah, Sire," cried the Baron, who was fairly caught in his own snare, "I can never consent to take advantage of your Majesty's generosi-"No reply; I know that I make you a handsome present, by which you will gain 15,000 florins or more. But your zeal for my interest has been proved, that, I owe you some recompense. Your love for the arts, as well as your attatchment to my person, entitle you to this mark of my esteem,"

> During Col. Johnson's recent visit to New York, he Loco Focos addressed a letter to him to ascertain if he were orthodox on certain fundamental points. In his reply to their application we find the following most luminous, original, sagacious, novel and startling assertion. Who will deny after this that the Colonel cannot see farther into a millstone than ordinary men? We are indeed astonished at the profoundity of his comprehensive intellect, at the innovating boldness of his speculation:

> "In contemplating man in a state of nature, I have not been in the habit of regarding him as a solitary, but as a social being. We come not into existance in a state of solitude; but the commence-We come not into ment of our being is in the society of our kind, and in a state of entire dependence upon our sen-

Most sapient Dogberry! Most forcible Feeble! Who will presume to write thee down an ass after this?

The birth day of Shakspeare was celebrated on the twenty-third of April, at Stratford on Avon, by the Shakspearean Club, together with a large concourse of visitors. The oration on the genius and writings of the immortal bard was deliverd by Mr. Jones, an American, with banner floating over him. It is a proud triumph, that the first oration delivered at these anniversaries should be by an American, and under circumstances so flattering to our national pride. A beautiful silver medal was presented to the speaker by the Club, bearing on one of its sides the following inscription, "Amicitia Brittaniæ et Columbi sit perpetua." Two hundred and seventy-two years have passed away since the birth of William Shakspeare.

The President is to close his "eventful history," with and address to the American people. Amos Kendall, the vampire, is to write it. We will give Kendall, the vampire, is to write it. a specimen of Amos's style in a day or two, which will show to the freemen of this Country, that that individual would, if he dared do so, use the bow string.

Right .- The President has ordered the name of Sherburne, the Midshipman who killed young Key in a late duel at Washington, to be struck from the roll of the Navy.

The effort made in the Senate to purchase Count Boutourlin's library has failed. And why? We were too poor! It is to be hoped that some rich individual or individuals will yet secure it, and reserve it for the Smithsonian Institute.

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC. Mrs. Royall's Last.—Take Martin Van Buren from General Jackson and Jackson remains, Take Jackson from Van Buren and nought is the quo-

tient.

From the Washington Telegraph. Newspaper Editors are raising the price of advertisements—and why should they not? Bacon is at 15 cts. per lb.. flour at \$8, and there are some 5 a 6 people who would sell water if they could. Every 14 a 15 thing is getting up except Van Burenism.

1) 80 a 100; 29 a 30 tain very distinguished literary lady, who visited Washington during the winter, and entirely won the Vice over. It is also understood that General Jackson has taken a great interest in this affair,

16 a 18 1. The Western Carolinian is published every Sa-runday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the